



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

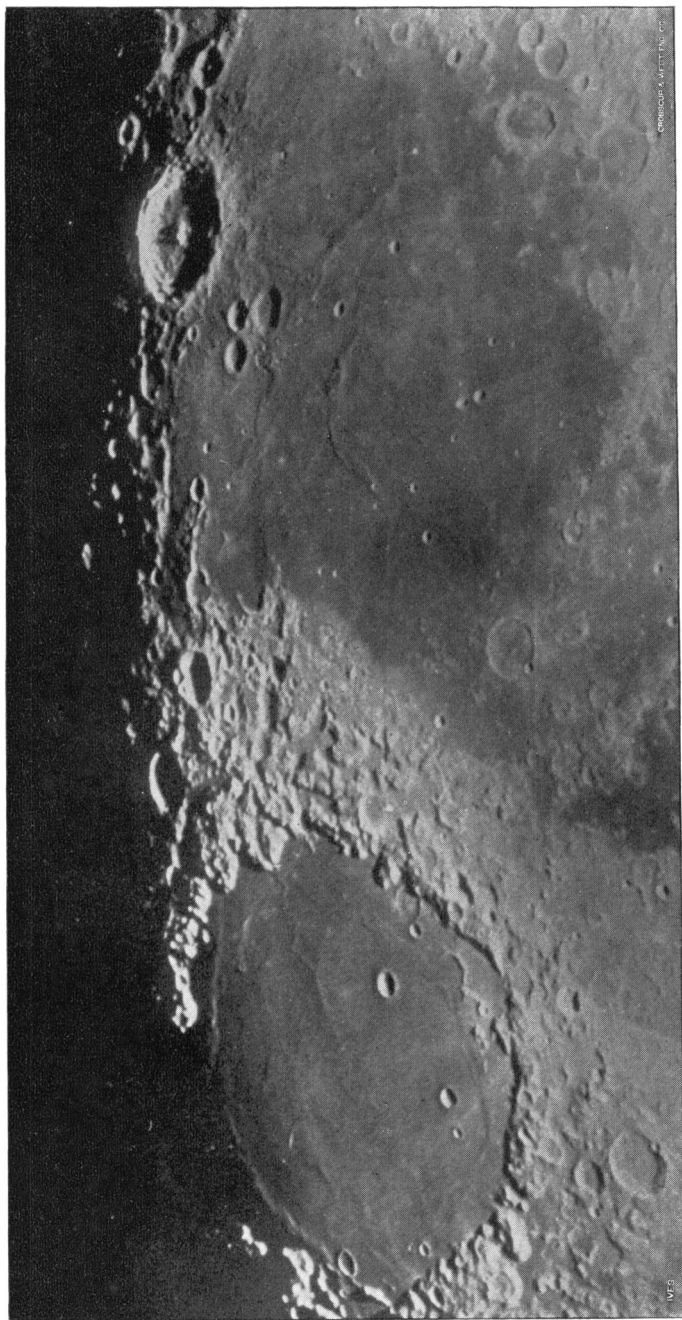
This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



THE MOON, PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE LICK OBSERVATORY

August 31, 1890, 14 h. 27 min. P. S. T.



NOTICES FROM THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

PREPARED BY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

THE SYSTEMS OF BRIGHT STREAKS ON THE MOON.

The systems of bright streaks on the moon which radiate from the craters *Tycho*, *Copernicus*, *Kepler*, *Byrgius*, *Anaxagoras*, *Aristarchus* and *Olbers* are visible at the first glance in even the smallest telescope, and have been known since GALILEO's time. Similar, though less prominent systems radiate from *Euler*, *Proclus*, *Aristillus*, *Timocharis*, *Menelaus*, *Mayer* and other formations. These streaks have been more or less accurately depicted in the moon-maps of LOHRMANN, BEER and MÆDLER, and SCHMIDT; and they are beautifully and plainly shown in lunar photographs.

Comparisons of the negatives taken at the Lick Observatory with the best maps have shown me that the latter do not always agree with the former and the question arises whether each such bright streak always occupies one and the same position on the moon, no matter what the moon's age and phase may be. To settle such a question by visual observations would be a very long and arduous task, and I believe it has always been tacitly assumed by selenographers that these bright streaks remain in one and the same situation and that they do *not* shift as the phase changes.

It is clear, however, that the question of whether they do or do not shift slightly as the moon's age varies is an important one. A shift would indicate a phase in the bright streak itself and would throw some light on its nature which is, as yet, not understood.

A careful examination of glass-positives from our negatives would settle this fundamental question, and it appears to be worth making and not very difficult to make. If the bright

streaks were found to vary in position systematically as the illumination changed, this would be a fact of great importance.

If, on the other hand, the streaks could be proved to remain in fixed positions, no matter what the illumination might be, this also would be well worth establishing.

I shall be very glad to assist any observer who has sufficient time to devote to this question by supplying him with the material for examination; and it appears to me that the necessary time would be well spent. I have consulted Professor WEINEK in this regard and he agrees with me that the research (which only needs patience and conscientiousness) is very interesting and well worth undertaking.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

A BRIGHT METEOR.

PHENIX (A. T.), February 3, 1892.—A meteor was seen northeast of here Monday night (February 1). The meteor fell with a roaring noise that was heard here, thirty-five miles distant.—S. F. *Chronicle*.

STEEL ENGRAVING OF THE GREAT TELESCOPE.

The frontispiece of this number of the *Publications* is an impression from a steel engraving of the 36-inch telescope which has been made for Messrs. WARNER & SWASEY, the designers and makers of the mounting. They have kindly presented to the Society 1000 impressions from this plate for distribution to the members. The Committee on Publication begs to acknowledge this courtesy in the name of the Society.

E. S. H., C. E. Y., W. W. C.

THE BRUCE TELESCOPE FOR THE HARVARD COLLEGE OBSERVATORY.

A recent letter from Professor PICKERING refers to the BRUCE telescope, of which so much is expected, and says that Mr. ALVAN CLARK has received the four discs of glass for the objective and that the prism to go in front of the object-glass is entirely completed. It is hoped to have the entire instrument ready for its work in about a year.

E. S. H.